

CLAIMS

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467;
- (b) complements of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467;
- (c) sequences consisting of at least 10 contiguous residues of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467;
- (d) sequences that hybridize to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467, under highly stringent conditions;
- (e) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467;
- (f) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467; and
- (g) degenerate variants of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NOs:442, 447, 450 and 467.

2. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences having at least 90% identity to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence of any one of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NOs:441, 443, 446, 449 and 451-466;
- (b) sequences encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1;
- (c) sequences having at least 70% identity to a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1; and
- (d) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1.

3. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide of claim 1 operably linked to an expression control sequence.

4. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 3.

5. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 2.

6. A method for detecting the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide of claim 2;
- (c) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and
- (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value and therefrom determining the presence of a cancer in the patient.

1. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 2.

8. A fusion protein according to claim 9, wherein the fusion protein is selected from the group consisting sequences provided in SEQ ID NOS:430 and 433.

9. An oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a sequence recited in SEQ ID NOS:442, 447, 450 and 467 under highly stringent conditions.

10. A method for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polypeptides according to claim 2;
- (b) polynucleotides according to claim 1; and
- (c) antigen-presenting cells that express a polynucleotide according to claim 1,

under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells.

11. An isolated T cell population, comprising T cells prepared according to the method of claim 10.

~~12.~~ A composition comprising a first component selected from the group consisting of physiologically acceptable carriers and immunostimulants, and a second component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polypeptides according to claim 2;
- (b) polynucleotides according to claim 1;
- (c) antibodies according to claim 5;
- (d) fusion proteins according to claim 7;
- (e) T cell populations according to claim 11; and
- (f) antigen presenting cells that express a polypeptide according to claim 2.

Sufi Al → 13. A method for stimulating an immune response in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a composition of claim 12.

14. A method for the treatment of a lung cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a composition of claim 12.

15. A method for determining the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide according to claim 9;
- (c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and
- (d) compare the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence of the cancer in the patient.

16. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 9.

17. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one antibody according to claim 5 and a detection reagent, wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group.

18. A method for the treatment of lung cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) incubating CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of: (i) polypeptides according to claim 2; (ii) polynucleotides according to claim 1; and (iii) antigen presenting cells that express a polypeptide of claim 2, such that T cell proliferate;
- (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.

19. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a lung tumor protein that comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence

provided in SEQ ID NO:441 or 443, or an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide having the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:442 or a complement thereof.

bioRxiv preprint doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.05.10.488325; this version posted May 10, 2022. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under a CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.